Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9608. EDINBURGH, SATURDAY, April 5, 1783.

THEATRE ROYAL.

For the Benefit of Mr MOSS.

On MONDAY the 7th of April 1783, will be presented a PRELUDE called, The

GENEROUS FREE MASON.

The Principal Characters by

Mr Hallion, Mr Fowler, Mr Sparks, and Mrs Sparks.

Concluding with an EPILOGUE, in the character of A Free Mason's Wife,——Spoken by Mrs SPARKS.

After which will be presented a COMEDY (never performed here), called, The

SCHOOL FOR MIRTH,

OR

WOMAN'S A RIDDLE.

Colonel Manley, Mr GRIST;
Chartwell, Mr LA-MASH;——Vulture, Mr JOHNSON;
Sir Ambrose Valmair, Mr WARD.
William, Mr Simpson; Butler, Mr Bell;
And Aspin, Mr MOSS.
Lady Outside, Mrs Walcot;
Clainds, Mrs Woods; Neeclare, Mrs Mills; Betty, Mrs Sparks;
And Miranda, Miss FARREN.

Between the PLAY and FARCE,

A New Speaking, Singing, Comic, Descriptive, Choral, and Circumstantial INTERLUDE, called

LINGO's ITINERARY,

OR

HIS JOURNEY THROUGH EDINBURGH.

Describing the Promenade in Prince's Street, a Debate in the Pantheon, a View of the Exchange Merchants and Politicians; the Palace of Holyroodhouse; the High Street Ladies; the University, and Anatomy Hall; the Court of Session; and the Theatre Royal,

To which will be added, (for the last time this season),

THE AGREEABLE SURPRISE:

Lingo, (the Latin Schoolmaster,) Mr MOSS;
Compton, Mr Hallion; Faigens, Mr Bell; Chicane, Mr Sutherland; John, Mr Simpson; Thomas, Mr Banks; Cudden, Mr J. Bland; Stump, Mr Sparks; William, Mr Bland junior;
And Sir Felix Friendly, Mr FOWLER.
Laura, Miss FARREN;
Cowslip, (the Dairy Maid) Mrs SPARKS;
Fringe, Mrs MILLS;
And Mrs Cheshire, Mrs CHARTERIS.

Tickets to be had of Mr Moss, Hope's land, Canongate; and places for the boxes taken at the Office of the Theatre, from 10 to 3 o'clock.

NEW MUSIC.

PROPOSALS for PUBLISHING by SUBSCRIPTION,

Price Ten Shillings and Sixpence,

Six Concertos for the Piano Forte or Harpsichord,

WITH ACCOMPANYMENTS FOR

VIOLINS, TENORS, BASSES, GERMAN FLUTES, AND FRENCH HORNS.

COMPOSED BY T. H. BUTLER.

The Nobility and Gentry who may be disposed to encourage the above work, will please send their names to the author, Kincaid's Land, Cowgate, Edinburgh.

N. B. The price of these Concertos to non-subscribers will be Fifteen Shillings.

BANK OF SCOTLAND, 2d of April 1783.

THE General Meeting of Proprietors, on the 25th of March last, having ordered a Dividend of Profits of Four and a Half per centum on the Company's Capital Stock, for the half year ending the 27th of that month, the payment is, by the Court of Directors, appointed to be commenced on Thursday next, the 8th instant. THOMAS STEUART Secretary.

YELLOW ROSIN.

Messrs RAMSAY, WILLIAMSON, and Co. LEITH.

HAVE for Sale about 20 tons transparent YELLOW ROSIN, of a remarkable fine quality, being well coloured, free from sand, and not at all broke.——Some manufacturers, who have bought of this Rosin, declare it to be a very excellent parcel.

Just arrived for Seed,

SOME VERY FINE OATS,
BARLEY,
BEANS,
And POTATOES.

Apply to Gavin Rempt and Company, Leith.

NEWARK SEED OATS.

TO be SOLD by PATRICK MILLAR and CO. Leith, a Parcel of exceeding fine early OATS for Seed, from Newark upon [illegible]

[illegible]s that grow about Newark are esteemed the best in England, and generally sold for seed.

Locks, Hinges, Cast Lath Nails, &c.

W. BRAIDWOOD, Ironmonger, near Herriot's Entry, Grass-Market, Edinburgh, has now on hand a large assortment of Locks, Hinges, Desk and Drawer Mounting, Tools, Coffin Mounting, Nails, Wood-screws, and all other Hardware articles necessary for joiners, cabinet-makers, smiths, and builders.—The prices are very moderate; and an abatement is made to tradesmen and dealers, which they will find worthy of their attention.

Among the above is a parcel of Cast Lath Nails, of a fine soft quality, which are recommended to builders as being fitter for the purpose than wrought iron nails, and considerably cheaper.

SALE OF HARD WARE.

AS the Copartnery betwixt Adam Wilson and Co. is to be mutually dissolved against Whitsunday first, there is now on SALE a variety of Hard Ware and Jewellery Goods, at their Shop, opposite Luckenbooths, head of Advocates Close, at and below prime cost, and to continue till the said term, when the business will be resumed and carried on by one of the partners.

THE GOODS CONSIST OF

Gold Rings, Broaches, Lockets, and Cheeks.
Watch-chains, Seals, and a variety of Trinkets.
Set Shoe, Knee, and Stock-Buckles.
Plated and Pinchbeck ditto.
Bristo and Pebble Sleeve-buttons.
A good assortment of Table Knives and Forks.
A variety of Penknives, Scissars, and Razors.
Cork-screws, Snuffers, and Snuffer Stands.
Plated and Steel Spurs.
Table-crewets, Japanned Bread-baskets, and Servers.
Ladies and Gentlemen's Pocket-books.
Enamelled Picktooth-cases, and Scent-bottles.
Leather Snuff-boxes.
A great variety of Paper ditto.
A large Assortment of all kinds of Hardware, for country shops and travelling chapmen.

N. B. As the stock must be considerably reduced, the Public may expect good bargains.—A great deal of the goods are adapted for country shopkeepers and travelling chapman.

Those who are indebted to the Company are requested to make immediate payment.

THEATRE ROYAL.

For the Benefit of Mr WOODS.

On WEDNESDAY Evening next, 9th April, will be presented, The HISTORICAL PLAY of

CYMBELINE KING OF BRITAIN.

(WRITTEN BY SHAKESPEARE)

Posthumus Leonatus, —— Mr WOODS;
(Being his first Appearance in that Character.)
Cloten, —— Mr WARD;
Bellarius, —— Mr FOWLER;
Guiderius, —— Mr LA-MASH;
Arviragus, Mr BELL;—Cymbeline, Mr KELLY;
Pisanio, Mr SUTHERLAND;—Philario, Mr SPARKS;
Caius Lucius, Mr HALLION;——Frenchman, Mr BENSON;
Cornelius, Mr SIMPSON;—First Gentleman, Mr TANNETT;
And Iachimo, —— Mr GRIST.
Queen, Mrs BURDEN;—Helen, Mrs TANNETT;
And Imogen, —— Mrs BADDELEY.

In Act V.

A Grand Fight between the Britons and Romans.

End of Act III. A HORNPIPE—by Mrs TANNETT.

After the Play, a Musical Interlude, called,

THE RIVAL SHEPHERDESSES.

Altered from the Established and Admired Pastoral of

THE CHAPLET.

Damon, (the Constant Shepherd) Mr TANNETT;
Palemon, (the Roving Shepherd) Mr BELL;
Shepherds, Mr J. BLAND, Mr BENSON, Mr SIMPSON, &c.
Laura, (the faithful Shepherdess) Mrs HENDERSON;
And Pastora, (the Coquettish Shepherdess) Miss FARREN.

To which will be added, a Favourite COMEDY, called,

BON TON;

OR,

HIGH LIFE ABOVE STAIRS.

Sir John Trotley, Mr JOHNSON;
Lord Minnikin, Mr WARD;
Colonel Tivy, Mr WOODS;
Jessamy, Mr LA-MASH;
And Davy, Mr MOSS.
Lady Minnikin, Mrs WALCOT;
Gimp, Mrs MILLS;
And Miss Tittup, Mrs SPARKS.

WITH THE

ORIGINAL PROLOGUE.

TO BE SPOKEN BY MR GRIST.

Tickets to be had of Mr Woods, at his house in Syme's close, Caltons; and of Mr Gunn, at the Theatre, where places for the boxes may be taken.

For the CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

To the CITIZENS *of* EDINBURGH.

Gentlemen,

WITH indignant concern have I marked the iniquitous establishment of this City, respecting the election of its Magistracy and Representative in Parliament; and with astonishment have I beheld the tame submission of the Citizens under so glaring a monopoly of power. Such defects in our polity are of a most dangerous tendency, and demand immediate reform. To accomplish this reform, the present times afford the most favourable opportunity. To neglect this opportunity would be the most preposterous indifference, or inexplicable pusillanimity.

It was with pleasure I observed, lately published under the signature of ZENO, a series of letters on the nature of representation in general, and particularly on the *imperfect* representation, or rather, I may say, the *total want* of representation in Parliament, for the inhabitants of this community. But, with infinitely greater pleasure, I observe, that the members of the Merchant Company have taken this business under consideration, and have adopted the preliminary steps towards an amendment *. The behaviour of these Gentlemen is truly laudable. They not only encourage by their example, but solicit by their invitation. They appoint a Committee, not for themselves only, but to concur with the other Corporations, and even individuals of the city, in the adoption of a plan of reform. Great praise is due to the members of this Company for their having *begun* the work of reform; and great praise do they merit for their generous encouragement and invitation to the other citizens to concur with them.

The patriotic conduct of this respectable body must surely have influence. Their example must be eagerly followed by every society, by every individual within this burgh. Yet it is with some surprise I have remarked, that hitherto no societies or individuals have stepped forward, or expressed their wishes, to concur in any plan of reform. Such silence, at this period, is astonishing; such backwardness is unaccountable.

To what cause, Gentlemen, am I to ascribe this apparent indifference? Is it owing to *supineness?* Is it owing to *timidity?*

If it be owing to *supineness*, let the importance of the object to be gained serve as an incentive to stimulate. You have now before you the prospect of acquiring the noblest privileges of British subjects, and of emerging from that state of political annihilation and insignificance, in which you have so long been sunk. Would you then prefer a momentary ease to the acquisition of such permanent advantages? Would you hesitate to act with vigour, when emancipation from thraldom will be the reward of your labour?—Remember, Gentlemen, momentous consequences depend on your exertions at this time. You have now in your option liberty or bondage; chuse ye which you will adopt. If you would perform the noblest service to yourselves and to your posterity, accept the invitation of the Merchant Company, and concur with them in every measure that can produce a reformation of abuses.

If your backwardness be owing to *timidity*, let a consciousness of your privileges, as British subjects, inspire you with a becoming boldness. You have a title to enquire into abuses; you are authorised by the laws of the land to seek redress. No power can restrain you from such enquiry. No bad consequences can ensue from your attempts to reform. If you are successful in your endeavours, you must secure to yourselves lasting advantages. If your endeavours should prove unsuccessful (of which indeed there is no probability) your condition can be no worse than it now is. Thus, Gentlemen, you have every thing to encourage, you have nothing to deter.

Let me, therefore, beseech you, by every thing you hold dear, to concur with the Merchant Company; to act like men who know and prize the value of liberty. Let a meeting of citizens be immediately held. Let a committee be appointed to correspond with the committee of the Merchant Company. And when such a conjunction shall take place, success must be undubitably certain.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your very obedient servant,
BRITANNICUS.

Edinburgh, April 3. 1783.

P. S. The example of the Merchant Company, though ineffectual, as yet, in this city, has operated with surprising force on the Burgesses of the other Burghs of Scotland. The ardour they have expressed for general reform, is truly patriotic; and the alacrity they discover to concur with the Merchant Company, holds out a conduct highly worthy of our esteem. To such noble efforts my warmest approbation is due, and most cordially do I wish them success.

* The Merchant Company have taken up the business of reform on a broader footing than what was originally suggested by Zeno. No doubt, the election of the Magistracy is equally arbitrary with that of the Representative, and equally calls for amendment; and if these gentlemen are persuaded they can carry the reform of *both* into effect, the advantages resulting to this community must be so much the greater.

LONDON.

Sir Hyde Parker gave an astonishing proof of his fortitude, during the late mutiny on board the ships at Portsmouth, by going on board one where there were a hundred men who rejected all discipline, hoisting his flag, and insisting upon navigating their ship to Plymouth, or that any man who did not immediately betake himself to his duty should be hoisted at the main mast, and flogged. This resolution, enforced with some sound oaths, brought the gentlemen to the sense of their duty, and they instantly sailed.

A correspondent, on hearing the accounts read at the India-House of the last action between Sir Edward Hughes and Monsieur Suffrein, observes, that upon every occasion during both the last and present war the British and the French fleets in the East-Indies have fought *handsomely*, and with nearly equal force have always made drawn battles, without a ship being captured by either, and nothing but the probability of Sir Edward Hughes being joined by Sir Richard Bickerton before Mons. Suffrein can be reinforced, gives us a reasonable prospect of the war being terminated favourably for us in that quarter of the world.

Abstract of a letter from on board a ship of Admiral Hughes's squadron, dated of Trincomale.

"Want of time, as the Admiral is just going to dispatch advices to some of the settlements to be sent over land, obliges me to cram a great deal, into a very little compass. We have had one of the warmest engagements with the French, perhaps ever fought in those seas: our people all behaved gloriously, not a ship but did her part; the Superb, Burford, and Monarch, have been particularly ill used; the latter very severe indeed; she being obliged towards the close of the day, to be towed out of the line a mere wreck, after having engaged close with two ships of the French line, La Severe 74, and La Vengeur 64; the former of which certainly struck, had not the condition of her antagonist and her second, rendered it impossible to take possession of her; the Monarch lost 22 men killed, and 63 wounded, most of them dangerously; but no officer, except one master's mate, who was killed early in the action. It was very unlucky for us that Sir Richard Bickerton, who we now hear is very near us, had not joined, as we must have captured the major part of Suffrein's squadron. We, however, still entertain hopes of a more decisive blow, the Admiral resolving to keep the seas at any rate, that the French ships may not escape from their retreat: Captain Maclellan of the Superb is killed, and two other officers, we know not their names. I write this in the midst of confusion, and on such scraps of paper, that you will hardly make it out, but it will serve to shew, I am still in the land of the living, and your's ever.

P. S. Our reception at Ceylon, convinces us the Dutch were much hated by the natives, though the King has, it is visible to see, temporized, to know whether we should preserve the conquest."

Extract of a letter received from Montserrat, by the St Joze Almos, Capt. Fernandes, which arrived on Thursday last from that island, dated Jan. 28. 1783.

"I am sorry to hear a negociation for peace is so far advanced, that there appears but little doubt of its being concluded, and if the French accounts are to be depended on, preliminaries are already signed between Great Britain and America, by which complete independence is granted to the latter, without the former having obtained the least concession in favour of trade---or the unhappy loyalists, who have sacrificed their all in the just cause of the mother country.---The liberal Frenchmen lift up their eyes at the base ingratitude of the English nation, and wonder what Demon could influence them so far as to forget their national honour, especially at a time when matters appear in this part of the world to be taking a favourable turn. We are compleat masters of the sea, and the French are almost starved both at Martinique and Guadalope, in the latter of which places the garrison is harrassed out with fatigue, under the expectation of being attacked ever since Admiral Pigot's arrival. It was expected the relief of Gibraltar would have given the English spirits to have tried at least another campaign, which we were very sanguine here would have ended equally glorious with the last, and given an opportunity to have made a better peace than can be expected, whilst the House of Bourbon can still send so capital a fleet to sea."

LONDON GAZETTE, *April* 1.

Whitehall, April 1. 1783.

THE King has been pleased to order a Conge d'Elire to pass the Great Seal, empowering the Dean and Chapter of the Metropolitical Church of Canterbury, to elect an Archbishop of that See, the same being now void by the death of the most Reverend Father in God Doctor Frederick Cornwallis; also his Majesty's letter to the Dean and Chapter, recommending the Right Rev. Father in God Doctor John Moore, now Bishop of Bangor, to be by them elected Archbishop of the said See of Canterbury.

The King has been pleased to present the Reverend Mr William Innerarity, to the Church and parish of Caputh, in the Presbytery of Dunkeld and County of Perth, void by the death of the Reverend Mr Bisset.

Cumberland House, March 30.

This day Don Bernardo Del Campo, Knight of the Order of Charles the Third, Minister Plenipotentiary from the King of Spain, had a private audience of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland.

To which he was introduced by Sir Clement Cottrel Dormer, Knight, Master of the Ceremonies.

Erratum in last Saturday's Gazette.

2nd Regiment of foot, For Captain-Lieutenant Alexander Hay to be Captain of a company, vice the Hon. Bute Lindsay, read Captain-Lieutenant Sir Alexander Hay, Bart. to be Captain of a company, vice the Hon. Bute Lindsay.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, *April* 1.

The Royal George privateer, of Bermudas, has taken and carried in there the Saucy Jack, of 20 guns, and 130 men. The Royal Charlotte, of the same place, has taken and carried in two outward-bound vessels from France to America.

The Lord Townshend, Spence, from Jamaica, is put into Vigo in great distress.

The Blayds, More, from Africa to Jamaica, has passed St Lucia.

The London, late Peck, from Jamaica, is carried into Avon in France.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *Monday, March* 31.

IN a Committee went through the bill for allowing further time for the inrolment of deeds and wills made by Papists with amendments, to be reported to-morrow.

Agreed to the report of the resolution of Friday last, on ways and means for defraying the charge of pay and cloathing for the militia out of the land tax, and ordered in a bill thereupon.

Ordered that the Committee on the victualling affairs be revived, and that they meet to-morrow at twelve o'clock.

—— Pigot and Drummond, Esqrs. Commissioners of Public Accounts, presented their 9th report.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr Powell, from the Customs, presented total incident accounts.—Ordered to lie on the table.

Received and read a petition against the Custom-house reform bill.—Ordered to lie on the table till the bill be read a second time.

Deferred Ways and Means, and the Supply, to Wednesday.

Deferred Sir Thomas Rumbold's bill to Thursday. And

The American trade bill to Wednesday.

ADMINISTRATION.

Lord *Surrey* rose to make his promised motion; but, before he proceeded, he begged leave to ask a Right Hon. Gentleman, (Mr Wm. Pitt) whether or not there was any Administration appointed, or whether or not he could inform him officially that matters were in such a state as reasonably to conclude that an Administration would be formed in a day or two? If this was the case he would not enter upon the subject at present, as he thought it altogether unnecessary; but till he heard it declared from authority that an Administration had been appointed, or was about to be appointed, he would persevere in his intended motion.

Mr *Wm. Pitt* rose, he said, not to answer the noble Lord who had questioned him on the occasion; but to inform him, and the House, that he had that day, with his Majesty's most gracious permission, resigned the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer, therefore he believed that the noble Lord would excuse him from speaking officially on the subject. But since he was upon his legs he could not help observing, that, in his opinion, his Majesty's answer to the address of Monday last was sufficiently explicit, and rendered any motion on the subject of an arrangement wholly needless, as his Majesty had, by his most gracious answer, declared, that he would be always happy to comply with the desires of his faithful Commons.

Lord *Surrey* then stated the necessity of the House interfering on the occasion. He had, he said, the highest respect for his Majesty, and considered the answer which he had given them on Wednesday last, as full of his most gracious and good intentions to his subjects; but the times were alarming. We had been six weeks without an administration, and, so far as he could judge, things were much in the situation now as they were at the beginning of this uncommon *interregnum*. The situation of affairs call loudly for some administration or other, to be responsible for the government of the country. We had finished a long and unfortunate war, and at that very crisis, when there should be an administration to attend to the interest and welfare of the empire, the nation was left without any. We had business of very great national importance, which must be postponed from day to day, merely because there was no administration in the country. There must be blame somewhere, and he wished that a discovery could be made of the aggressors, in order that those persons might be reprehended, who so justly deserved reprehension. A considerable time had now elapsed to no purpose, and a few weeks ago there was as great a probability of a new administration as there was at present. Considering then the alarming situation of affairs, it behoved Parliament to take into consideration the causes that had hitherto retarded the forming of an administration. For that purpose he would move, that this House do agree to a resolution which he had drawn out, and which he would read to them. His Lordship then read a resolution to the following effect:—"That as a considerable time had elapsed without any administration having been formed, the interposition of Parliament is necessary on the occasion." He meant that this resolution should be passed in order to enquire into the causes that had prevented the completion of this necessary business; but whether it should be done by a committee or otherwise, he would leave it to the judgment of the House to determine; and he would be glad to inform the House, that he wished that this resolution should be carried previous to a subsequent motion relative to another address to his Majesty. Before he made the motion for the address, he anxiously wished to know the sentiments of the House on the subject, and would patiently wait on the result of the present motion; and when he had collected the general opinion of the House on the occasion, he could more easily determine as to the propriety or impropriety of urging a motion for another address.

The emergency of the times, he said, must be obvious to every one; therefore it was needless for him to dwell with minuteness on every particular. There were some regulations, he apprehended, to take place in the army, and that could not be done without an administration. There were some matters to be regulated concerning our commerce, and some points of national interests to be settled with foreign powers, and none of these could be entered into without an administration. The East India Company were in a sad and alarming predicament, craving relief in their present distresses; and there was no administration to grant them their request. There was about one million of money to be paid into the Bank in a few days, and, from the information that he had just now received from a Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr W. Pitt) there was no Chancellor of the Exchequer to transact that business. He hoped, therefore, that the House would see the necessity there was for some administration, to whom the country might look for a responsibility of Government, and to whom the people might look for redress if there was any occasion. The House might decide as they thought proper; and he declared that he would abide by their sentiments, as he had nothing in view but the national good.

Sir J. Clarke Jervoise seconded the motion.

Mr *W. Pitt* thought that it would be highly indecent, after his Majesty's most gracious declaration on Wednesday last, to proceed any farther on the occasion; that it was undoubtedly his Majesty's intention, as soon as possible, to comply with the wishes of the House; and that gentlemen might rest assured that no time would be lost in the settling of this necessary buness; but he could not speak officially on the subject, as he had now no concern in the government of this country. However, he believed that the noble Lord, upon reflection, would see the indecency and inexpediency of a motion of the kind. He was then interrupted by

Mr *Martin*, who observed, he said, a member of the other House sitting under the gallery, notwithstanding repeated orders to the contrary. He would always, he said, oppose any such privilege being allowed to the Members of the other House, for the reasons he had formerly mentioned. His conduct in this respect had been approved of by every Gentleman he had spoken to on the subject, excepting one only, who had differed from him on that head. Notwithstanding their declaration to him, he was sorry to observe, that none of them had the boldness to support him openly; but their behaviour would not hinder him from persevering in future, if he found it necessary for the power and dignity of the House; therefore he hoped that the noble stranger would be ordered to withdraw.

The Speaker said, that the serjeant had orders to admit no strangers into the House. The serjeant was then called, who informed them, that in obedience to the sentiments and orders of the House, the strangers had withdrawn. Upon which,

Mr *W. Pitt* resumed his speech. He said, he had come down to the House with these sentiments, and from any thing he had yet heard, he was not inclined to entertain any other sentiments on the subject. He wished the noble Lord to withdraw his motion, and to say nothing more on that head, as, in his opinion, it conveyed disrespect to the Crown, and was altogether unnecessary. He thought that Parliament might wait a few days longer, till they saw the result of his Majesty's gracious intentions. He wished as earnestly as the noble Lord, that an Address might be formed speedily, in order to answer the emergency of the time, and he could not take upon him to say, what had retarded the business. At any rate, all things considered, he thought the motion of the noble Lord improper, and would certainly oppose any one of the kind. With regard to himself, he had always acted as well as he could for the interest and welfare of the nation, and the candour with which the House had received his zeal and services, were strong and flattering marks of approbation. He concluded by moving for the order of the day.

Lord *J. Cavendish* opposed the motion, as he apprehended the word *interposition* conveyed disrespect to the Crown, and was too harsh on the occasion; he hoped, therefore, that the noble Lord would withdraw it.

Lord *North* rose, and wished that there had been no debate on such a subject. He thought, and he believed every Gentlemen would agree with him, that his Majesty's answer on Wednesday last to their Address of Monday, was full of warmth and candour, and full of that zeal and cordiality that became a Sovereign, ardent for the happiness of his people. He could have wished that this resolution had not been the ground-work of any subsequent motion for an Address; and he thought that it would have been better for the noble Lord to have first read the purport of his subsequent Address, and to have taken the sense of the House on it. With regard to any Gentlemen being responsible for the government of the country, during these six weeks that we had been without an Administration, he did not see that the House could insist on any such thing, therefore Gentlemen might remain easy on that head. He again observed, that the word *interference* was too harsh, and too disrespectful. [Here he was set right by Lord Lewisham, who said it was *interposition*.] It is the same meaning, said his Lordship, and he wished that the noble Lord would withdraw his motion.

Mr *William Pitt* said, that during all the time that he held a share in the Administration of the County he had always considered himself as responsible for his conduct; and differed so far from the noble Lord who had spoken last, that he considered himself as responsible for his conduct in Administration even for these six weeks past; and he relied entirely upon the candour and impartiality of the House for the measures that he had been the means of adopting in this *interregnum*.

Lord Surrey declared, that he had no objections to comply with the wishes of the House in withdrawing his motion for the resolution, since it was disagreeable to them. He then thought that the Address might meet the approbation of the House, and read it to them, which was full of as loyal and as respectful language, he said, as he could devise. It was a long Address, purporting, that his Majesty would be graciously pleased to take into consideration the present alarming situation of affairs for want of an Administration, and that he would be pleased to appoint an Administration as soon as possible, and such a one as might have the confidence of the people. It was needless for him to recapitulate his reasons for urging this motion; but if the House thought it unnecessary, or if any gentleman would declare that there was the strongest reasons for believing that an Administration would be formed in a day or two, and that there was a negociation going forward to that purpose, he would withdraw his motion.

Sir *J. Clarke Jervoise* seconded the motion.

Sir *Henry Fletcher* said a few words relative to the distresses of the East India Company, and thought that some Administration should be speedily formed.

Sir *William Dolben* wished to know what was generally understood by the word *arrangement*. He lamented that the power of the Crown had been so much circumscribed and limited. Did the word *arrangement* comprehend the power of appointing all his Majesty's servants, such as the Lords of the Bed-Chamber, and those about his Majesty's person? And he called upon the noble Lord in the blue ribband to inform him, whether or not this had caused any interruption in the forming of the Administration. If this was the case, he was surprised, that either he or his coadjutors should differ upon trifles, and deprive the country of their services when the times so loudly called for some Administration.

Lord North replied, that what he had said on Monday on the subject, he believed to have been satisfactory; and he would have the House again to understand, that a small difference had arisen, and had it not been amicably settled, might, he believed, have hindered any coalition; but this difference, which was at first insurmountable, was at length happily and amicably adjusted, and that this had caused no interruption whatever in the arrangement so ardently wished for by every one.

He took notice of an expression in the Address, which was, that the House would co-operate with his Majesty, and thought it improper. He said, that it was certainly necessary, that in the arrangement of Ministry they should all understand one another, and act unitedly on the same grounds of policy, and on the same principles; therefore he thought it necessary that such an Administration should have their friends to co-operate with them, persons that they could depend upon, otherwise it would be no Administration at all; and as to the appointment of persons in inferior offices, he thought that it would be dishonourable indeed, if any would differ on that head, as he considered it too trifling for any contention.

Sir *William Dolben* said, he meant the Lords of the Bed-Chamber, and those about his Majesty's person, and thought it very hard, that the power of his Majesty should be so much diminished.

The *Lord Advocate* wished gentlemen to consider for a moment what it was that then engaged the attention of the House. It was a mere shadow,—the echo of the business of Wednesday last. Has any thing new occured since? said his Lordship: Has it been suggested that any disregard, any forgetfulness, any neglect of those gracious wishes his Majesty expressed in answer to the address, then preferred to him by his Commons, has prevented the formation of a ministry? If no such thing has been suggested, why then this indecent hurry and obtrusion? Can it be supposed that our Sovereign is less attentive to the interests of his people than we are? Before we commit such an indignity as the address which was moved for would convey on the paternal affection of our Monarch, would it not, continued the Lord Advocate, be for the honour of this House of Parliament, that some proof of his Majesty's insincerity should be laid before us? To be sure it would. But will any man dare to insinuate so detestable a falsehood? No, not a man! If then there be no such insinuation, on what ground does the present motion stand? Shall I press the noble mover? No; his own good sense must, upon the slightest reflection, convince him of the impropriety of the address he moves for; and one of the least weak among his arguments, on being reviewed by him, will be sufficient on the occasion. The learned Lord said, that he felt considerable difficulty as to the delicacy of expression, which the argument he was about to use required. He doubted his own ability to convey to the understanding of the House, what weighed most with him, as a reason why the address now moved appeared highly improper for that House to resolve at so very short a distance of time, as had elapsed since Wednesday last. Indeed the feelings that most forcibly impressed his mind, could not, consistently with forms of Parliament, be expressed in words; but he would endeavour to give them such an utterance as should render them intelligible. The House had that day heard, that a right honourable gentleman near him, of whose extraordinary abilities and incorruptible integrity no man felt a higher degree of respect than he did, had just, within two hours of the moment that he was speaking, resigned his office of Chancellor of the Exchequer. Suppose it should have been the anxious wish of the highest authority in the kingdom, to have placed the right honourable gentleman in question at the head of the government of this country; suppose that the completion of this wish should never have been abandoned till that day; in that case, the House would surely see, that a matter of perfect novelty had but just occurred; a matter that must necessarily give the whole business of an arrangement a new turn! Would the House then, under such peculiar circumstances, wish to press indecently forward, to deny the constitutional prerogative its free scope? Or would not gentlemen, on better recollection, think it more respectful not to be so precipitant, but consent to check their speed, and reserve the measure now proposed, or any other that might be thought necessary, a little longer. Since Wednesday last, little, very little time had elapsed. Had there been delay? [a loud laugh] He repeated his words, had there been delay? He meant *culpable* delay; for unless the delay could be proved to have been unavoidable, there was no culpability in it. Why not wait a day or two longer? A day or two might justify what was now, in his opinion, at least, subject to the charge of much doubt as to its propriety, if not to an absolute and direct impeachment, as a matter neither necessary nor justifiable, unless somewhat of stronger argument could be adduced to prove the necessity now, than had been adduced to prove the necessity of any such measure last Monday. His Lordship added other reasoning to induce the House to wait a day or two, and concluded with moving the order of the day upon the motion, as a means of postponement, rather than of negativing it.

Mr *Percival* supported the motion; but wished to make an amendment, which was, to assure his Majesty, that the House would support any Administration that he pleased to appoint, provided that it deserved the confidence of the people.

Mr *Fox* thought that altogether unnecessary, and if the address was agreed to, he hoped that it would pass without any such amendment, as what the Hon. Gentlemen had mentioned was certainly understood by every one.

Mr *T. Pitt* lamented the situation of affairs, and made some reflections, which called up

Mr *Fox*, who said, that he had been unfortunate enough to

act with people (the late Administration) whose sentiments and whose principles were entirely different from his; that he would always abide by his former principles. These gentlemen's principles were as different from his as the office of the Lord Chancellor from that of the Master of the Ordnance; the office of the Secretaries of the northern department, from that of the Secretary of War; or the principles or sentiments of the Honourable Gentleman (Mr T. Pitt) from the learned Lord (the Lord Advocate) that sat under him.

Lord North defended himself, and shewed, that neither he nor his friends could be blamed for the present situation of affairs; and as to the coalition, he considered it as nothing surprising that a Right Hon. Gentleman and he should agree on some points. He assured the House, that there was a perfect understanding and friendship between him and a noble Duke, and a Right Hon. Gentleman; yet he believed that the Right Hon. Gentleman would not yield to him implicitly on every occasion, for there were several points on which they yet differed, and indeed he had not desired that the Right Hon. Gentleman should entirely give up his opinion to him.

Mr *Martin* wished to know in what point the noble Lord and the Right Hon. Gentlemen agreed, for it was a wonderful coalition, and generally reprobated.

Sir *Charles Turner* reprobated, in strong terms, the coalition between the noble Lord and the new-made proselyte. He said, in this day's idea of that party, they wished to take from the Sovereign, even the assistance of a private friend. The King was not to have any man to whom he could unbosome himself in private, or on whose advice he was to rely in case of need. The common rights of a subject were to be denied to him by the new doctrine of the new coalition. This was going beyond the constitutional limits, and so directly opposite to those principles, hitherto held sacred by the noble Lord in the Blue Ribbon, that he became a metamorphose politically wonderful indeed!

Mr *Burke* rose, and vindicated the Parliamentary conduct he had observed for a period of eighteen years; he had constantly voted on the same side with those noble and firm supporters of the Constitution, (the House of Cavendish) and he trusted he always should; he had been blamed for joining in the coalition; he had made no doubt but a time would come, when he should have it in his power to convince those persons that so bitterly railed against it, that they were entirely wrong, and doing more hurt to their country, than probably they expected; it was absurd to talk that the coalition could not act, because they differed on some points; had he not differed on the Middlesex election, regarding equal representation, &c. with his Hon. friend, Mr Fox, yet would any man say they could not act together on other grand points? Undoubtedly they could, and it would be found, that coalition was the only means that could be adopted, to make an Administration on a firm and broad basis.

Sir *Richard Symons* said, the Noble Earl who made the motion had manifested true *Christian forgiveness*, for he formerly threatned to move for the expulsion of the Noble Lord (North) and now he was for having him brought in again. As to the present coalition, he could not help mentioning, to their honour, a report which he had heard that day; it was, that they meant to serve their country without receiving the emoluments of office; if that was true, they might depend on his warmest support; if otherwise, he thought the coalition so unnatural, that he should deem it his duty to watch them narrowly before he gave them any support.

Sir *G. Yonge* intimated to the House, that he would on Wednesday next bring before them a motion relative to the army.

Mr *Fox* asked him whether or not it was relative to the reduction of the army?

Sir *George* gave no positive answer.

Lord *Surrey* then said, that he had no objection to withdraw his motion for the present; but he gave notice, that he would, on Wednesday next, bring the same before them, if there was no administration formed before that time.

Adjourned.

From the London Papers, April 1.

LONDON.

Yesterday there was a levee at St James's, at which were present, Lords Mansfield, Sydney, and Althorpe, Sir George Yonge, &c. &c. After the levee, Lords Howe, Mansfield, Sydney, and General Conway, had separate conferences with the King till near five o'clock, when his Majesty returned to the Queen's palace.

Yesterday the Right Rev. Father in God John Moore, D. D. Lord Bishop of Bangor, kissed the King's hand, on his promotion to the See of Canterbury: As did Dr Warren, Bishop of St David's, on his being translated to the See of Bangor.

The same day the Lord Advocate of Scotland was at the levee, and presented to his Majesty the address from the city of Glasgow on the peace.

Yesterday the Commissioners of accounts waited on his Majesty at St James's, with a ninth report of their progress in that business.

Yesterday Sir William Howe laid before the King, a plan of the Store-houses to be erected at Woolwich, for the reception of the stores now shipping at New-York, for England.

Yesterday some dispatches were received from Mr Fitzherbert at Paris, which mention that the definitive articles of peace are in great forwardness, and will soon be ready for signing.

Yesterday Mr Pitt resigned his office of Chancellor of the Exchequer. He has for some days declared to his friends, "that he was not in any degree accessary to the blameable delay in fixing an administration,"—by this means conveying an implicit censure on those who *have* occasioned the delay. Mr Pitt's resignation gives the concluding blow to the faction who have been employed for so many weeks in manœuvres and expedients to keep from office the Rockingham party. They exulted on the strength of Mr Pitt; and his character being taken from their phalanx, there is not a doubt but they must give way. *Eng. Chron.*

The Council, which was expected to be held at the Cockpit last night, was put off by an order from St James's at noon, to discontinue the preparations making for it.

Mr Burke's generous offer to serve the public without any emolument, cannot be sufficiently extolled, and exceeds the generosity of his noble patron, the Marquis of Rockingham, who is at the head of the Treasury, in as much as the noble income of the latter was exceeded by the narrow circumstances of the former.

The Neapolitan Minister was at St James's, and laid before the King, a succinct account of the damage done in the island of Sicily by the late dreadful earthquake.

Letters from Stockholm mention, that the powder-mills, and powder-magazine on the island of Wormeld, near that city, lately blew up, and several lives were lost by the accident.

The last letters from New-York mention, that four men of war were appointed to sail from thence with the merchant ships on the 20th ult.

Last week goods were entered at the Custom-house for different ports of America, to the value of 160,000 l.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, April 1.

"Nothing stirring this evening. If an arrangement has taken place, it has not yet transpired. Any thing said respecting it is merely speculation. Lord Surrey's motion, which he has pledged himself to repeat to-morrow, it is thought, will produce some satisfaction. It is generally supposed, an administration will be announced to-morrow. Report, this evening, fluctuates between the Duke of Portland and Earl Temple.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

SCOTLAND.

"The *Lord Advocate* moved for leave to bring in "a bill "for regulating the proceedings of the Court of Justiciary and "Circuit Courts in Scotland." And also,

"A bill for regulating the Jurisdiction Court of Admiralty, "which before the Treaty of Union between the two kingdoms, was stiled the High Court of Admiralty of Scotland, "and for discharging and abolishing the payments of fees and "perquisites to the Judge of the said Court."

"A short conversation took place between the learned Lord and Commodore Johnstone, in which the former went through a statement of the total independence of the Scotch Courts of Judicature of those of England, the inefficacy of any writs of the Courts here, in Scotland, and the *dernier ressort* from the Courts there to the Lords.

EAST INDIA BUSINESS.

"General *Smith* brought up a report from the Committee appointed on East India affairs. The General moved for the printing of that report for the use of the members, that they might be prepared to pass their opinions upon the transactions which it stated, and which were of a nature the most extraordinary, important, and dangerous. He said, he would not enter into the business at large at that time, nor make any further remarks on it; he would only press the propriety of the reports being printed.

"Sir *William James* said a few words in a low voice under the gallery. He objected to the report, and the principles of it. The matter it contained, he said, was merely a partial extract of *ex parte* evidence.

"Commodore *Johnstone*, in his usual stile of manliness and force of reasoning, attacked the motives which at that time introduced the report to the notice of the House, and which was stated by the Honourable General to contain a matter so great, so important, and so dangerous. The person intended to be affected by that report, and the chosen time for its being brought up, induced the Honourable Commodore to say a word or two in behalf of an absent man, who was charged with the great crime of forging the seal, or altering the records of the East India Company. The Honourable Commodore gave a long account of his inquiries into the business of this heavy charge, and the pains he had been at to search it to the bottom. And he declared, it appeared to him to be a *frivolous* unfounded charge, and to be introduced merely to serve the purposes of certain persons at that peculiar moment, when the election for East India Directors was so soon to take place. The Honourable Gentleman said, after making some further remarks, and animadverting particularly on the prejudice and violence with which matters were carried on in the Committee, and stating the difficulties he had met with in the course of his researches into the business, that the Honourable General had chosen his day.

"General *Smith* rose to combat what had fallen from the Honourable Commodore. The brilliance of his wit, and the animation of his stile, would not however be able to turn *stubborn facts into frivolous assertions*, nor influence the House to give them that reception. Though the Honourable Commodore had asserted the charge against the Gentleman, so often alluded to, (Mr Sullivan) was of a frivolous nature, and unworthy to be brought again the report of the Committee; he would vouch that it contained matter well worthy the serious attention of the House: for in the responsible situation in which he stood, as having the direction of the Committee, he would not have ventured to have brought up any report that contained not grounds to support the charges it exhibited; and the report, he pledged himself, was not brought up that day to serve those purposes alluded to. It would have been brought up earlier, if a clerk in the service of the East India Company had not resisted for a long time the repeated desire of the Committee, to state to them the transactions which the report contained, and which, without his communications the House could not be possessed of. The General explained away the share he had of the Honourable Commodore's reprehension for impeding his researches, and preventing his reading the report before it should come before the House.

"Mr *Burke*, Sir *J. Wrioteſſy*, Mr *Smith*, Lord *Mulgrave*, and several other members spoke in the course of the debate. The motion was carried without a division.

"A motion was made, "That the proper officers do lay "before this House accounts of the amount of the several "sums paid for interest on Navy, Victualling, Ordnance Bills "or Debentures, together with an account of the several sums "added to such bills allowed for the amount of the discount, "when the bargain was made for ready money, from the 31st "of December 1775, to the 31st of December last, distinguishing each year."

"Alexander Murray Esq; having been returned for Peebles, was introduced into the House, having first taken the oaths.

"The Bill for the Inrolment of Deeds and Wills of Papists was reported, and ordered to be ingrossed.

"The Militia Pay Bill was presented, and read a first time."

Died at Kinross, the 2d current, the Rev. Mr Robert Stark, minister of the gospel at Kinross. He was aged 83, and had been 54 years minister of Kinross.

Yesterday, died suddenly, the Rev. Mr Robert Walker, one of the ministers of the High Church of Edinburgh, very much and very justly regretted.

Sunday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, died, at his house in Great Windmill-street, London, of a gout in his stomach, loaded with years and honours, the celebrated anatomist Dr William Hunter, Physician Extraordinary to the Queen. He was born in a low period in life, he began the study of physic in the University of Glasgow, of which place he was a native. His uncommon application and improvement in the line of his profession, in a short time recommended him to the notice and patronage of Professors of the first anatomical celebrity. With such advantages, added to good natural abilities, he soon became eminent in his profession. He enriched the art with many important discoveries, and for many years shone unrivalled in the wide and fruitful field of anatomy. To consider him as a teacher; perspicuity, unaffected modesty, and a desire of being useful, were his peculiar characteristics; and, of all others, he was most happy at blending the *utile* with the *dulce*, by introducing apposite and laughable stories to illustrate and enliven the more abstruse and jejune parts of anatomy; by such means fixing the attention of the volatile and the giddy, and enriching the minds of all with useful knowledge. Thus was the science of anatomy encreased, and universally diffused; so that his death may justly be lamented as a national misfortune. His Plates of the *Human gravid Uterus*, with his other publications, sufficiently evince his profound knowledge and unwearied industry. It is much to be feared that the works he had in hand, at the time of his death, are left too incomplete for the public eye.——His Museum, collected with infinite labour and expence, he has left to the use of the Public for twenty years; the trustees for the care and management of it to be, Mr Cruikshank and Mr Coombe. The sum of 20,000 l. is appropriated to defray the expence of it. At the end of that time, it goes to his nephew, to whom he has left the bulk of his fortune; and failing him, the entire property of it goes to Mr Cruickshank.—A Garrick was attended to his grave in a manner that will ever do honour to literary and theatrical characters. Shall a Hunter be deposited in the silent tomb privately? Forbid it, Gratitude! Forbid it, Respect! and forbid it, Justice! Every Lecturer in the medical line, every Physician, Surgeon, and Apothecary, who gained their anatomical knowledge by his unwearied labours and researches, must drop a tear, when Dr Hunter is no more. It is humbly recommended to the Medical Societies, who have lost so valuable a member, to meet and form a plan of public respect on so melancholy an event.

We hear, that the managers of the Charity Work-house are to continue sitting the usual hours, all next week, in the Goldsmiths Hall, to receive the voluntary contributions of the inhabitants, for the support of that Charity. So little money has as yet been collected, in proportion, to the wants of the House, that, if exertions of liberality, greatly superior to what have hitherto happened, do not speedily take place, it is much to be feared the House must be given up; the dreadful consequences of which will soon be felt by the citizens of every domination.

We are happy to learn, and it reflects honour on the Magistrates and Council, that they have resolved not to allow any buildings to be erected on the south side of Prince's Street, New Town, for a twelve month to come. This has induced a number of gentlemen to take fues, and the buildings are at present going on very rapidly. It already extends to a great length, and if the resolution is continued of preventing houses from being built on the opposite side, it will, in a short time, be the finest street in the kingdom. The space which, by the plan of the Town, buildings were allowed to be erected on, might, in that case, be converted into pleasure ground, which would be a great ornament, as well as of advantage to the inhabitants of both the Old and New Town.

For three days past, the weather has been very warm, and the thermometer higher than ever remembered at this season. This fine feed-time, together with the great quantities of grain daily imported, will undoubtedly bring down the markets.

On Tuesday, the South Fencible regiment, commanded by his Grace the Duke of Buccleugh, was disbanded at Dalkeith.

Last week, the regiment of West Fencibles arrived at Glasgow in three divisions from Edinburgh; since, a number of them have received their discharge, and the whole are to be disembodied in a few days.

PRICES OF GRAIN AT HADDINGTON, APRIL 4.

Wheat	15s.	0d.	23s.	0d.	22s.	0d.
Barley,	25	9	23	0	21	0
Oats,	20	0	18	0	16	0
Peafe,	26	6	24	0	22	0

SHIPPING.

ARRIVED AT *LEITH*, April 3. Peggy, Clark, from Dundee, with barley and goods; George, Simpson, from Dunbar, with wheat, barley and oats; Ocean, Allan, from Wells, with barley and peafe; Rose, Young, from Boston, with wheat and oats; Duke, Bone, from Wilbeach, with wheat; Sally, Willes, from Hull, with oats; Peggy and Nelly, Watt, from Lynn, with peafe, barley, and wheat; Swift, Wilson, from Aberdeen, with goods; Cumberland, Wilson, from Cramond, in ballaſt; De Veir Gebuſſeirs, Haasmoots, from Rotterdam, with flax, &c.; Jean, Brown, from Glaſgow, with flax; Friendſhip, Hall, from Hull, with oats; Tretannveah Trader, Dunſtervean, from Plymouth, in ballaſt.—4. Good Intent, Walker, from Lynn, with barley; William and John, Hunter, from Hull, with goods, peafe, and oats; Betty and Bell, Allan, from Burnham, with barley and peafe; Nelly, Standers, from Alemouth, with wheat; Lady Betty, Fotheringham, from North Berwick, with wheat and oats; Robert and Jean, Murray, from ditto, with malt and wheat; Nelly, Tulloch, from ditto, with wheat; James's, Sommerville, from Newcaſtle, with goods; James and Hannah, Swanſton, from Blackneſs, with peafe and barley; Henry and Elizabeth, Hooks, from ditto, with ditto; Peggy, Hodge, from Lynn, with barley, beans, &c.—5. Good Intent, Laidlaw, from Hull, with oak timber.

On Wednesday next will be publiſhed,
(Elegantly printed in One Volume Octavo,)
By JOHN BELL, Parliament-Square,
PHARMACOPŒIA
COLLEGII REGII MEDICORUM
EDINBURGENSIS.

TO LET, and enter to at Whitſunday next,
A LARGE WELL-AIRED HOUSE in Hope-toun's Entry, ſouth ſide of the Grass-Market, conſiſting of ſeven rooms, one of them very large and genteel, with kitchen and cellar. Or TWO SMALL HOUSES, conſiſting each of three rooms, kitchen and other conveniencies.
For particulars, apply to Mrs Allan, Herlot's Entry.

TO LET,
And to be entered to at Whitſunday next,
A GENTEEL HOUSE in the Trunk Cloſe, conſiſting of ſeven rooms, a kitchen, pantry, and cellar, with other conveniencies, entering by the firſt ſtair on the right hand within the cloſe, third door of the ſtair.
For particulars, enquire at Mrs Anderſon's, the door below; where new-calved Aſſes Milk, Aſſes for ſale, or hyring to the country, may be heard of.

STALLION.
TO COVER at Tynninghame, in East-Lothian, at One Guinea, and

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR,

THE following Verses were lately sent to a young Lady by her unknown admirer. Your inserting them will much oblige A CONSTANT READER.

To MISS S******.

IN fair Miss S——'s lovely face
Such modest merit, so much grace,
And matchless beauty shine,
That all who see her must admire,
Like me, must languish with desire,
And own her charms divine!

Adown Leith Walk as late I strayd,
And met this dear, enchanting maid,
What raptures fill'd my breast!
In vain I strove to hide my flame,
For, tho' the source from whence it came
Had robb'd my soul of rest.——

In pity to a lover's pray'r,
O! ease a heart oppress'd with care,
And grant his fond request,
Consent to one short interview;
For, with a smile, like heav'n, from you,
The lover will be blest.

Edin. March 19.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

THERE is to be SOLD, by public roup, on Wednesday the 9th April, at the head of Young's Street, Canongate, first turnpike, all sorts of Houshold Furniture, belonging to Major Poynton, viz.—Mounted Beds, Feather Beds, Matresses, and Blankets, Mahogany Tables, Chairs, Looking-Glasses, Grates, Wilton and Scotch Carpets, Tea and Table China; all sorts of Kitchen Furniture, with a good Jack; and many other articles too tedious to mention.

The roup to begin at ten o'clock forenoon, and continue till all be sold off.—Mrs DAEGLISH Auctioneer.

Dancing School, Inverness.

MR LAUGHTEN, teacher of dancing, presently residing at Fort William, returns his most grateful thanks to his friends in the Counties of Inverness, Nairn, Murray, and Banff, for the extraordinary countenance and favours experienced from them in the way of his business, and takes this opportunity of acquainting the public, that he is appointed, by the Magistrates of Inverness to act as Dancing Master for that Burgh, and will open School there against the second day of June next.

As Mr Laughten is well known in a great part of the above mentioned Counties, he leaves it to his friends to recommend him to encouragement; and will only add, that those who are pleased to commit their children to his care may depend on the strictest attention being paid them in the instruction of that necessary and polite accomplishment.

NOTICE TO THE

MASTERS AND JOURNEYMEN TAILORS OF MID-LOTHIAN.

THE Justices of Peace of said County, 23d March 1780, fixed certain Regulations to be observed mutually betwixt the Masters and Journeymen. Amongst other Regulations, they find, "That every "Journeyman shall be bound to go and work with any Master who offers to employ him, and give him *any sum not exceeding One Shilling* per "day, under the penalty of TEN SHILLINGS for each transgression.—"And That no Master Tailor within the said Shire shall give higher "wages *directly* or *indirectly*, to their Journeymen, than ONE SHILLING per day, under the penalty of FORTY SHILLINGS for each "transgression," &c. which Regulations were, on the 24th of January last, unanimously AFFIRMED by the Right Honourable the Lords of Council and Session, after much litigation betwixt the Masters and Journeymen.

In order the more effectually to carry this judgment into full force, the Master Tailors, in general, in this county, have resolved to give obedience to a decision so maturely and deliberately pronounced, and, at the same time are determined to prevent every other person from evading such salutary regulations. For this purpose they think it their duty to give this public intimation, that from and after the 9th day of April inst. every contravener of the above mentioned Regulations, whether Journeyman or Master may depend on being prosecuted for the penalties laid down in these Regulations.

Excise-Office, Edinburgh, April 3. 1783.

By order of the Hon. Commissioners of Excise,

ON SATURDAY the 12th of April instant, at twelve o'clock noon, there will be exposed to SALE by public auction, at the Excise Warehouse in LEITH, (pursuant to act of Parliament), The following Quantities of TEA, seized and condemned as forfeited, viz.

	Per lib.
Contained in boxes, 424 libs. of BLACK TEA, appraised at	6 s.
——— in ditto and bags, 1318 libs. of ditto,	at 5 s. 6 d.
——— in sundry packages, 500 libs. of ditto,	from 5 s. to 3 s.

The goods, which will be put up in lots, and the conditions of sale, to be seen at the above-mentioned Warehouse on the day preceding, and the morning of the day of sale.

TOLLS *to be* LET *in the County of Mid-Lothian.*

AT a Meeting of the Trustees for the Turnpike-roads in this county, to be held in the Inner Session-house of Edinburgh, upon the 30th day of April 1783, the following TOLLS are to be SET by public roup, for one year,—The Tynecastle Braehead Toll, in the Slateford district, and the Tynecastle Braefoot Toll, in the Calder district, jointly, from the 14th of May next; West Calder Toll, from the 26th of said May; and Combfoot Toll, in the Calder district; and Craigmill Toll in the Slateford district, from the 14th of August next.—The articles of roup to be seen in the hands of George Zeigler, Sheriff-clerks office, Edinburgh.——Those intending to offer must produce a cautioner at the same time, otherwise they will not be admitted.

FROM OPORTO,

THE New Brig MAGDALENA,

MICHAEL BACHOP COMMANDER,

Will be ready to take in wines at Oporta in a few weeks hence for Leith, and places adjacent, deliverable at Leith.

Merchants and others wishing to favour this vessel with lastage home, will please apply to Gavin Kempt and Company, Leith, or George Colvin and Company, Sealock.

FOR KINGSTON, JAMAICA,

To call at any of the Leeward Islands, if encouraging Freight offers,

THE Ship MARTHA, now lying at GREENOCK. She will be clear to take in goods by the 10th instant, and expected to sail by the 15th May.

For freight or passage apply to Messrs William and John Dunlop, Greenock, or Messrs Allays, Wilsons, and Co. Glasgow,—who have at present for sale, Sugar, Rum, Cotton, Mahogany, and dried Hides, imported in said vessel from Jamaica.

WANTED,

A Schoolmaster to teach the ENGLISH SCHOOL at Inverary.

THE Salary is TWENTY POUNDS Sterling, with a house and cow's grass; and the number of scholars at the public school, independent of private teaching, is commonly about Sixty.

No person need apply, unless he can bring ample certificates of his moral character; and submit to a comparative trial, to be held in the Town-House of Inverary, upon Thursday the first day of May next.

NOTICE

To the HERITORS of the Parish of Moffat.

THAT in the Process of Reduction of the Locality of the Stipend of the said Parish of Moffat, at the instance of Mrs Sophia Johnston of Corehead, and George Milligan Johnston, Esq; her son, against the Heritors of the said parish, depending before Lord Braxfield, Ordinary, his Lordship, by interlocutor, bearing date the 5th of February last, ordained the haill heritors to produce their rights to their teinds (if they any have) in the clerk's hands, betwixt and the first sederunt day of June next;—with certification, that such as shall not be produced within that time, will not afterwards be received, without an amand of forty shillings Sterling: And in order that none of the Heritors may pretend ignorance, appointed intimation to be given in the Edinburgh news-papers and Dumfries Journal.

Not to be repeated.

NOTICE,

To the HERETORS of the parish of KIRKPATRICK-JUSTA.

THAT in the process of Reduction of the Locality of the stipend of the said parish of Kirkpatrick-Justa, at the instance of Mrs Sophia Johnston of Corehead, and George Milligan Johnston, Esq, her son, against the heritors of the said parish, depending before the Lord Braxfield, Ordinary; his Lordship, by interlocutor, bearing date the 5th day of February last, ordained, "the haill heretors to produce their rights "to their teinds (if they any have) in the clerk's hands, betwixt and "the first sederunt day of June next; with certification, that such as "shall not be produced within that time, will not afterwards be received, without an amand of Forty Shillings Sterling. And in order "that none of the heritors may pretend ignorance, appointed intimation to be given in the Edinburgh news-papers, and Dumfries Journal."

Not to be repeated.

By Authority of the Honourable the Principal Officers and Commissioners of his Majesty's Navy.

TO be SOLD by public auction (some time in the month of May, the particular day to be hereafter named,) within his Majesty's Naval Store Yard at Leith,

A very large Assortment of all kinds of NAVAL STORES, consisting of Sails, Cables, Hausers, Coils of Ropes of all sizes, Hammacoes, Bedding, Canvass, Nails, Leather, Oars, Tar, Oak and Elm Plank, Deals, and many other articles.—Printed lists whereof will be ready to be delivered ten days before the sale; and further information may be had by applying to John Thomson, his Majesty's naval store-keeper at Leith.

The above are all new, of the very best qualities.

Sale of a large Tenement, Offices, Garden, and Orchard.

TO be SOLD by public roup, in the house of Mr Lorimer in Dunbar, on Saturday the 12th day of April 1783 years, at three o'clock afternoon,

The Mansion-house of BIELMOUTH, and Offices, with the large Garden and Orchard adjacent, lying in the village of Belhaven, about half a mile westward of the town of Dunbar.

For particulars, those wishing to enquire, will please to apply to Alexander Sawers writer in Dunbar.

Not to be repeated.

To be SOLD, by private bargain,

TEN SCOTS ACRES of the Dam of Fallaws or Myre of Balbeuchly, in the parish of Strathmartine, and shire of Forfar, containing BEDS of MARLE of different depths, in single acres, or in whole, as purchasers may incline.

The Mill-dam which kept the marle under water, was removed, and the ground drained at great expence several years ago; since which, a small part of the marle has been wrought, and access may be had to what remains immediately.

There is a house built on the ground, and the soil is naturally good, bearing excellent grass for pasture, and may be improved to advantage in culture, both before and after working the marle.

Mr William Lyon at Dudhope will show the marle, and is impowered to conclude a bargain.

Day of Sale of Lands, *&c. in* Fife, *altered.*

UPON Monday the 28th day of April current, there will be exposed to SALE by public roup, within the house of John Thomson vintner in Auchtermuchty, betwixt the hours of three and four afternoon,

The whole Heritable Subjects which pertained to the now deceased William Wallace of Murnipea, viz.

All and Whole the Mansion-House of MURNIPEA, with the office-houses, yards, and pertinents, and that Piece of LAND lying above and north from the said yards called, THE PARK OF MURNIPEA. AS ALSO, These Eight Ridges of Land lying in that shade called LAMBFLATT OF AUCHTERMUCHTY, with the small Inclosure on the east part thereof, and that share of the Commonty Hills of Auchtermuchty allocated and decerned to pertain and belong to the said lands by a late decreet of division. And likewise, These Six Ridges of land, lying in the Milnflatt of Auchtermuchty, with a proportional part of the Commonty Hills of Auchtermuchty effeiring thereto, together with the teinds of the whole of the said lands; all lying within the parish of Auchtermuchty, and sheriffdom of Fife. These subjects lie near to the town of Auchtermuchty, within three miles of Newburgh and eight miles of Perth. The mansion-house is pleasantly situated; consists of two storeys, with a garret, and is capable of being rendered commodious for a family. The six ridges in Milnflatt, with the share of the hill effeiring thereto, will be exposed in one lot; and the other subjects either together or in separate lots, as offerers shall incline.

Apply to Oliver Gourlay at Craigrothie, trustee for the creditors of Mr Wallace, or to Robert Johnstone writer in Cupar, who will show the title-deeds and conditions of sale. And, for further particulars as to the subjects, application may be made to the said John Thomson.

It is intreated, that such of the creditors of the said William Wallace who have not already signed the deed of accession and submission, which lies with the said Robert Johnstone, will do so betwixt and the day of sale, that there may be no interruption thereto, nor thereafter to the division of the price among the Creditors.

JUDICIAL SALE.

TO be SOLD by public roup, under the authority of the Court of Session, within the Parliament House, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 25th day of June next, between the hours of four and five o'clock afternoon,

The Lands and Estate of OVER WELLS, with

the teinds and pertinents, which belonged to the deceased Charles Ker of Wells, lying in the parish of Jedburgh, and county of Roxburgh.

The proven yearly free rent of these lands and teinds, is 147 l. 3 s. 7 d. 6-12ths Sterling; and the proven value, on account of a large quantity of thriving planting, is fixed at 3826l. 14 s. 3 d. They hold of the Crown, and entitle the proprietor to a vote for a member of Parliament.

There is a commodious dwelling house, and suitable offices, upon the premises. The whole estate is inclosed and subdivided, and there is a very considerable quantity of thriving planting in strips and clumps for sheltering the ground.

The title-deeds, with a plan of the estate, will be seen, by applying to William Riddell writer to the signet; and the proof of the rental, and values, with the articles of sale, will be found in the hands of Alexander Ross depute-clerk of Session.

TO BE SOLD,

Altogether, or in separate Houses,

THE NEW LAND in the middle of Todrick's Wynd.

The third storey possessed at present by Mr Weir, the proprietor, will be LET, if not sold. It consists of four rooms, closets, a kitchen, garret, and cellar. In the upper part is a small greenhouse and grotto, leading to an observatory, elegantly fitted up, and commanding an agreeable prospect of the mouth of the Frith, and the country adjacent.

Mr Weir intends moving at Whitsunday next to St James's Square, in the New Town, where he proposes, as usual, carrying on his business of House-painting, in all its branches. He cannot help seizing this opportunity of returning thanks to the Nobility and Gentry who have honoured him with their commands, and of assuring his friends and the Public in general, that their orders shall be executed on all occasions, with the utmost attention and dispatch, and hopes for a continuation of their favours.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT COMMODIOUS SHOP, situated at the head of the Advocate's Close, on the north side of the High Street of Edinburgh, consisting of a large ware room, three other rooms with fire-places and closets, &c. The premises were lately possessed by Mess. Hamilton and Dalrymple, and now by Bailie Francis Shand.

The title-deeds are in the hands of John Tawse writer in Edinburgh, who will inform as to the price, and other particulars.

TO be SOLD by public roup within the Exchange coffeehouse of Edinburgh, on Thursday the 17th of April, betwixt the hours of six and seven afternoon,

The POLTON PAPER MILL, situated on

the Water of North Esk, about five miles south from Edinburgh. The mill works four vatts with three engines, and is conveniently adapted for carrying on the manufacture of coarse and fine paper, in all their branches.

There is a house belonging to the mill for a manager to reside in, and a feu of about three acres of land for his accommodation.

The articles of sale, and title-deeds, are to be seen in the hands of Hugh Corrie writer to the signet.

The Polton Mill and Machinery were erected only about 14 years ago at a very considerable expence; but by reason of the proprietor's having given over the manufacture, she will be sold on very reasonable terms.

A very little alteration would be sufficient to convert her into a water mill for carrying on the cotton manufactory, or various other purposes.

TO be SOLD by public roup, in the Exchange Coffeehouse, Glasgow, on Wednesday the 23d April curt. between the hours of twelve and two mid-day,

The LANDS of DALMARNOCK, NEW-LANDS, and KONNYHILL, lying in the neighbourhood of Glasgow,

and lately pertaining to Mr Gray of Dalmarnock.

For further particulars, apply to Gilbert Hamilton merchant in Glasgow, or Patrick Robertson writer there.

☞ Such of the creditors who have not yet produced their grounds of debt, with an affidavit to the verity thereof, are desired immediately to send the same to Mr Hamilton the trustee.

Lands in the Shires of Roxburgh and Berwick.

TO be SOLD, the Lands and Estate of GREENKNOW, and Town and Lands of WEST GORDON, and Mill thereof, lying in the parish of Gordon and shire of Berwick.

The estate consists of upwards of 2300 acres, of a good soil, and capable of great improvement, and is conveniently situated within a few miles of the towns of Kelso, Lauder, Melrose, and Greenlaw.

The present rental of the estate, after deduction of minister's stipend and schoolmaster's salary, amounting together to 2 l. 7 s. 5 d. is 440 l. 5 s. 11¼ d. Part of the lands hold of the Crown, and part hold blench of the Duke of Gordon.

Also, these Lands of MAXTON, possessed by David Ballantyne and Walter Nicol, tenants thereof, lying within the parish of Maxton and shire of Roxburgh. The lands consist of 280 acres or thereby, whereof about 196 were infield before the division of the town and territory of Maxton. They lie near the turnpike road betwixt Melrose and Jedburgh, are of good quality, and may be much improved.

For particulars apply to Archibald Gibson writer to the signet, who will show the rentals and title-deeds.

TO be SOLD by public roup, by authority of the Lords of Council and Session, within the Parliament or New Session-house of Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 25th day of June next,

The Lands and Estates of ABBOTSHAUGH and MUNGAL, and of GARDOCH and FULLERHAUGH, upon

the river Carron, adjoining the Carron works; all lying in the parishes of Falkirk and Bothkennar, and shire of Stirling.

The free proven rent of the stock of the lands of Abbotshaugh and Mungal, including Mr Cowan's feu-duty of 8l. 9s. 3d. Sterling, after all deductions, is 299l. 16s. 10-12ths Sterling; which, valued at twenty-two years purchase, amounts to - L. 6595 13 6 4-12ths

Free teind was stated at 68l. 8 s. 4 d. 4-12ths Sterling, on the supposition that the teinds were not valued; which, rated at five years purchase, amounts to - - - - 342 1 9 8-12ths

† Upset sum is L. 6937 15 4

The free proven rent of the lands of Gardoch, and teinds thereof, to which the common debtors had right, after deductions, is 29 l. 14 s. 2½ d. Sterling; and being valued at 22 years purchase, the upset price is, - - - 653 11 9 10-12ths

The proven rent of the lands of Fullerhaugh, and teinds thereof, to which the common debtors had right, including Carron House, garden, and offices, warehouse, cran, wharf, and shore dues, &c. is 206 l. 10 s. 11 d. 2-12ths; and being valued at different rates, the upset price of the whole is £ - - - - to 3185 0 0

† The upset sum of 6937l. 15s. 4d. for Abbotshaugh, &c. was calculated on a supposition that the teinds were a fifth part of the rent; but since that calculation, an old decreet of valuation has been discovered, which (stating the victual at 100l. Scots per chalder) makes the whole teind 111 l. 13 s. 5 d.; and after deduction of 3 l. 13 s. 11d. 6-12ths of stipend, leaves only 7l. 19s. 5½d. of free teind. So calculating the 7 l. 19 s. 5½ d. at five years purchase, and 60 l. 8 d. 10 d. 8-12ths remaining of the foresaid 68 l. 8 s. 4 d 4-12ths, supposed to be teind, at 22 years purchase, the value of Abbotshaugh and Mungal should be considered to be the above L. 6595 13 6 4-12ths

The 68l. 8s. 10d. 8-12ths, at 22 years purchase,	1329 15 10 4-12ths
And the 7l. 19s. 5d. 6-12ths at five years purchase,	39 17 3 6-12ths
	L. 7965 6 8 8-12ths

The situation of these lands, in the Carse of Falkirk, so near the works of Carron, in the most flourishing state; and the apparent advantages of such a neighbourhood, need not to be stated; they render the premisses in the highest degree valuable.

The articles of sale may be seen in the office of Alexander Ross depute clerk of session; and copies of the articles, plans of the estates, and every information, may be had of Thomas Cockburn writer to the signet.

N. B. The estates will be divided into more lots or parcels, if it shall appear to be agreeable to persons intending to purchase.

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